

**YOUR BABY—THE COMPLETE BABY BOOK FOR MOTHERS AND FATHERS.** By Gladys Denny Shultz, Contributing Editor, *Ladies' Home Journal* and Lee Forrest Hill, M.D., Former President, American Academy of Pediatrics. Photography by Joseph Di Pietro, Line Drawings by Reisie Lonette, Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N. Y., 1948. \$3.50.

Your Baby—The Complete Baby Book for Mothers and Fathers is a large and handsomely printed book on baby care. It contains numerous photographs and drawings particularly suited to a mother with her first child. It goes into great detail in a manner which will answer many of her questions and allay many of her fears. Without being dogmatic it reflects the latest changes in pediatric thinking in the matter of infant and child care.

Particular attention is paid to the period of pregnancy and preparation for the arrival of an infant. Particular attention is also paid to the father and there are numerous suggestions concerning his new role in the family. Its very personal "Dad and Mother" style may not appeal to all parents, however, particularly fathers.

It should prove a useful and popular addition to the numerous books available on the subject of Baby Care.

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**HALLMARKS OF MANKIND.** By Frederic Wood Jones, D.Sc., M.B., B.S., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Sir William Collins Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Maryland, 1948. \$2.50.

This book of 86 pages was developed from two lectures given in 1947 by the distinguished British anatomist, Frederic Wood Jones, who ably discusses the story of the ancestry of man as deduced from the newer knowledge of the anatomy of Primates and the newer paleontological discoveries.

The popularity of Darwin's "Descent of Man" and Huxley's "Man's Place in Nature" does not of necessity make them correct; as Jones shows, man is an extremely primitive type and has "his own remarkable structural specializations that distinguish him from all other mammals and appear to be his very ancient hallmarks."

One hopes that the findings and arguments of Jones will supplant those of Darwin and Huxley and thereby prevent such stupid events as the trial of a teacher in Tennessee about the doctrine of evolution.

This little volume will be read by those who realize that the existing Primates "are a complex assemblage and not a simple phylogenetic series," and who wish to learn more of the most important event to occur in the evolution of living things, namely, bodily erectness.

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**A.M.A. INTERNS' MANUAL.** 209 pages. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1948. \$2.25.

This Interns' Manual is a useful compendium for the intern and has sections on the internships and residencies, simple clinical and laboratory data, drug administrations and a short *Materia Medica*, a section on acute poisoning, and one on diet and nutrition, physical medicine, and the legal aspects of intern practice. The book will undoubtedly serve a useful function but it lacks the details of medical emergencies seen in the "Handbook of Medical Emergencies" by the Harvard University Press, and it does not provide the detail that is available in the complete publication, "The Physician's Handbook," by the University Medical Publishers of Palo Alto.

Nevertheless, the A.M.A. Interns' Manual contains some information not present in either of the other two books mentioned above.

The Manual can be recommended as a reliable guide to the physician beginning his internship.

**MANUAL OF UROLOGY.** By R. M. LeComte, M.D., F.A.C.S., formerly Professor of Urology, Georgetown University. Fourth Edition. The William and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1948. \$4.00.

LeComte's "Manual of Urology" is a suitable book for the general practitioner who sees an occasional urologic case. It is a good text for the medical student or for the part-time urologist to use as a reference work in reviewing the ordinary office procedures. The book is written simply, without complicated discussions, in most cases giving LeComte's own views on various diseases. The treatment of urinary infection by the antibiotics and the new chemical drugs has been brought up to date. The illustrations are few but clear-cut, and an excellent bibliography on the various chapters is appended. The book is well printed, and is an excellent value for those who need, as LeComte calls his work, a manual of urology. LeComte makes no claim that the book is an all-inclusive text, and it would be of little value to the experienced urologist.

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**ABDOMINAL OPERATIONS.** By Rodney Maingot, F.R.C.S. Eng., Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, London. Second Edition. 1298 pages, 1051 illustrations. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York, 1948. \$16.00.

The evolution of surgical technique is progressing at an extremely rapid pace. Operative procedures considered impossible become, in a few months, quite commonplace procedures. To write a textbook which is completely up to date becomes, therefore, an ever-increasingly difficult task. This, however, has been nobly accomplished in Maingot's book, "Abdominal Operations."

The author has in each chapter drawn up the latest references and descriptive illustrations of outstanding authorities, both European and American. Most of these are American but other authorities are not overlooked as is sometimes the custom of American writers. The various surgical techniques are exceptionally well illustrated and all discussions are clear and to the point.

In procedures where there are differences of opinion by many authorities, the writer has endeavored to give, fairly and concisely, the pros and cons of each procedure. Among these are noted such problems as in: abdominal perineal resection; abdominal colostomy versus pull-through; anterior versus posterior gastrojejunostomy in gastric resection; open versus closed intestinal anastomosis; the question of primary anastomosis in low rectosigmoid lesions, and many others.

It must be kept in mind that the book covers only abdominal surgery. Gynecological and urological abdominal procedures such as ureteral transplants are not included. The thoracic abdominal approach to lesions of the cardiac end of the stomach is, however, illustrated.

The book can be recommended as the most modern contribution among textbooks on abdominal surgery.

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**HUMAN BIOCHEMISTRY.** By Israel S. Kleiner, Ph.D., Professor of Biochemistry and Director of Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, New York Medical College. With 77 text illustrations and five color plates. Second Edition. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo., 1948. \$7.00.

This text contains an enormous amount of useful information in a very concise form. It is well organized and very broad in its scope. It should be very useful for the student or practitioner who wishes to get a bird's-eye view of chemical aberrations in any disease in its briefest form. The book does not contain detailed information on most medical chemistry, although some sections are quite extensive. There is no description of analytic methods, but much discussion of the interpretation of the results. The integration of the material is good, but suffers from some of the troubles which beset any non-medical writer who ventures into clinical